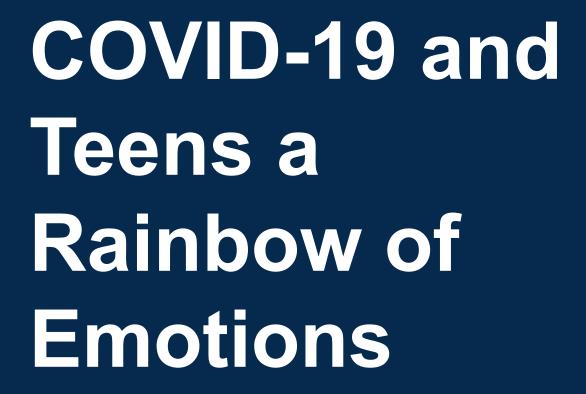
Identifying & Responding to Mental Health/ Wellbeing Concerns During COVID-19





You have noticed changes in your child's behaviour but you feel frustrated. Remember... "Until parents acknowledge our own annoyance, disappointment or other emotions around our current situation, it's difficult to see our children in a sympathetic light," says Dr. Bela Sood, child and adolescent psychiatrist. "Recognizing our emotions - adults and kids alike - is the first step in addressing them and working to make the situation better." This will enable you to feel empathy for your child and their frustrations and struggles.

## What types of changes in behaviour may you be seeing in your child?



As difficult as the changes are for adults, kids are dealing with their own feelings coupled with the emotions they pick up from their parents. As kids process what's going on in their lives, it's normal for the sadness they're feeling to come out in ways that may look very different. Here's a look at how some of these responses to sadness may appear:



Anger



Apathy



Boredom



Displaced frustration



Resistance

#### Leave me alone!

Why are you always bugging me?

Don't you have something else to do?

This is my room. Knock before you enter.

#### It doesn't matter anyway.

I'm just going to watch tv.

I don't want to do my school work.

I'm not joining in the family phone call.
I have nothing to say.

## There's nothing to do.

I don't feel like riding my bike.

I've already watched my Netflix shows.

#### Rrrrrr, this is so annoying!

Why is the computer so slow?

I don't want a bagel. Why can't you ever make pancakes for breakfast?

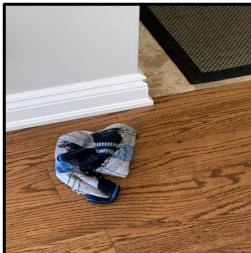
## Why do I have to do this now?

I'm not reading for 30 minutes. Fine, I'll read one chapter and then I'm done.

You don't make me do all these chores any other time. Teenage
ResistanceSerenity Now!
Humour as an antidote!





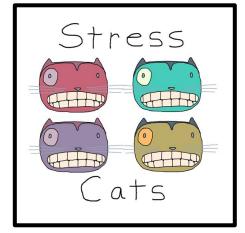












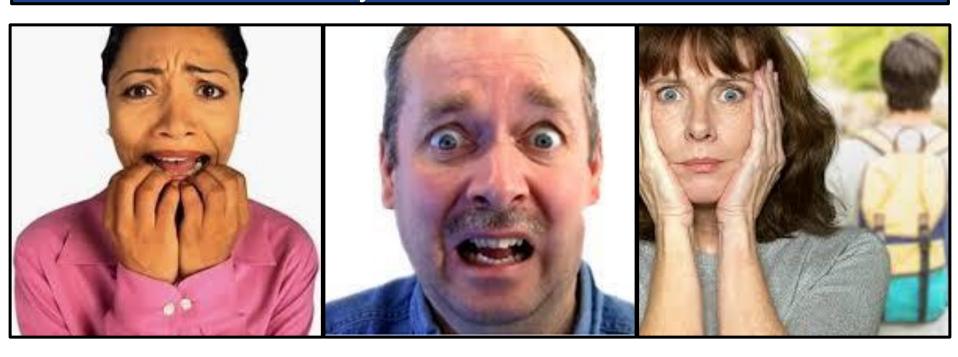




You may find yourself wondering is this typical teenage behaviour or stress as a result of COVID-19 or something altogether different. How do you know?



## If the thought of talking to your child about their emotions makes you feel like this...











Engage in dialogue with your child. Listen more, talk less. This will help you better understand how they are feeling.



Validate Your Child's Feelings- let them know that it is OK to feel sad, frustrated or unhappy.









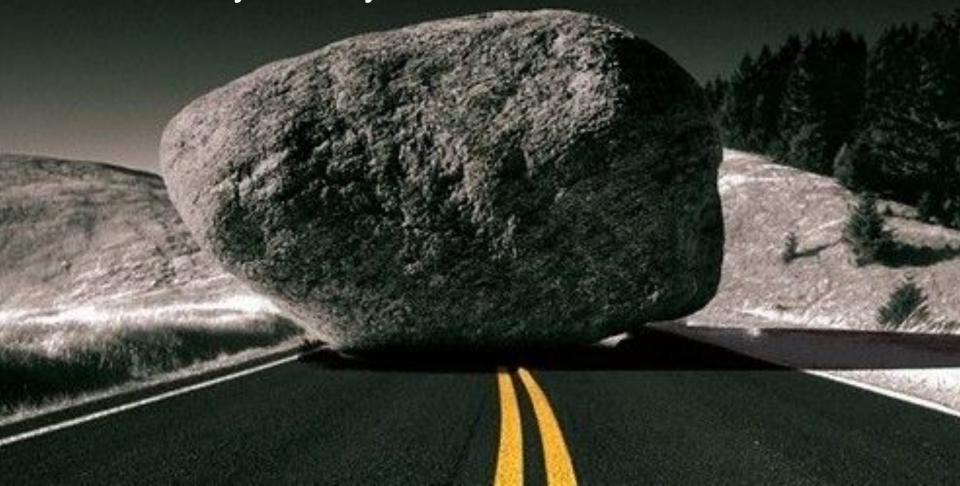
Help your child accept that certain things are outside their realm of control so that they may move forward. This may mean helping your child identify:

- What is in their realm of control;
- Outside of their realm of control;
- What they feel when they are beginning to be in a negative space;
- Thoughts and behaviours that keep them stuck in a negative cycle;
- What to do when they feel overwhelmed i.e. going for a walk, listening to music, journalling, talking to a friend and;
- What they need from you when they are in a negative space.





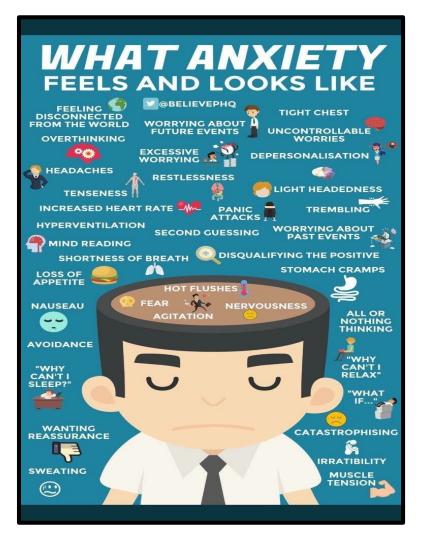
Have your child think of a time that they were able to conquer tidal waves of stress. In what ways were they able to overcome such obstacles and emotions.



### A few words about anxiety...

## Good Stress

## Bad Stress



## Anger Iceberg

cebergs are large pieces of ce found floating in the open ocean. What you can see from the surface can be miseading. Most of the iceberg s hidden below the water.

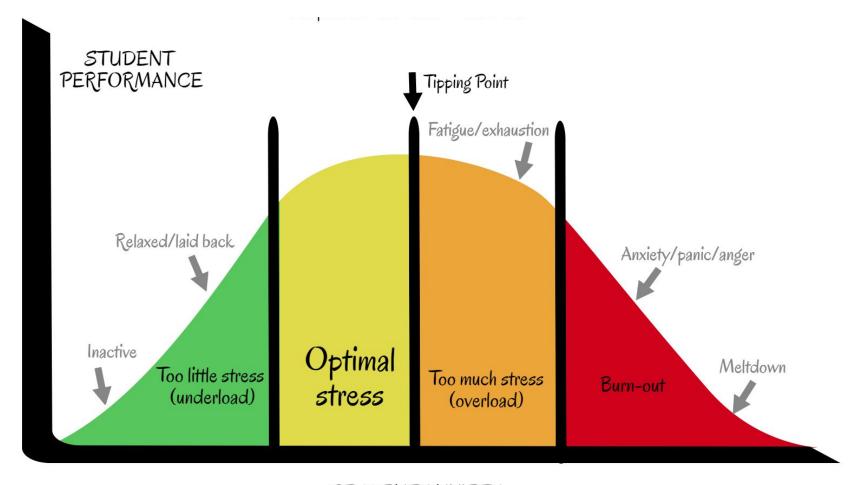
This is how anger works.

Often when we are angry,
there are other emotions

#### Angry

embarrassed scared grief
shame tricked overwhelmed
frustrated depressed disgusted
distrustful grumpy stressed
attacked rejected helpless
nervous anxious
trauma annoyed exhausted
disrespected unsure envious
disappointed lonely offended
uncomfortable worried insecure
regret

The Gottman Institute



STUDENT ANXIETY LEVEL

#### When you have a you can choose to... DO NOTHING but expect more of the same OR WORK TO RESOLVE the problem by ... Addressing the issue Reducing exposure Creating boundaries Changing your behaviour OR

response to the problem



	Emotions or feelings	Evidence that supports the thought	Evidence that does not supports the thought	Alternative and more realistic thought
Example of exaggerated thinking: I am going to fail this test and my future is over!	I feel anxious. If I fail this test my parents will be mad and I will not get into the university of college of my choice.	I need 85% to be eligible.	This is only one test of many.	If I do poorly on this test, I will have to work harder. This test will not determine if I will succeed.
		Good marks are needed in order to be successful.	I'm doing well in other courses.	
This chart is an example of a thought record that can be used to challenge negative thoughts!			When I studied hard in the past I did well.	
			I may be able to do a makeup test.	
			My parents are more supportive when I ask for help.	



identify the thought that came before the emotion

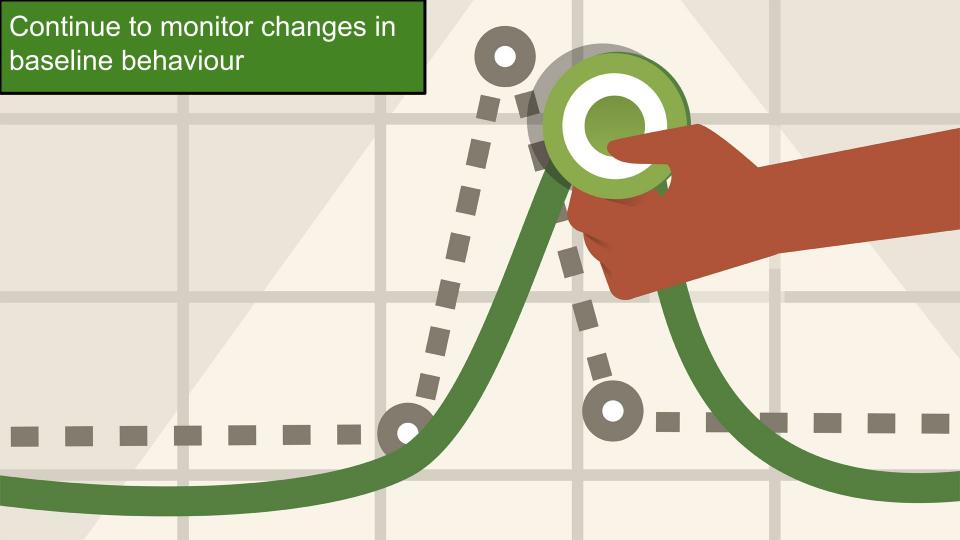
Check

reflect on how accurate and useful the thought is



Change the thought to a more realistic one

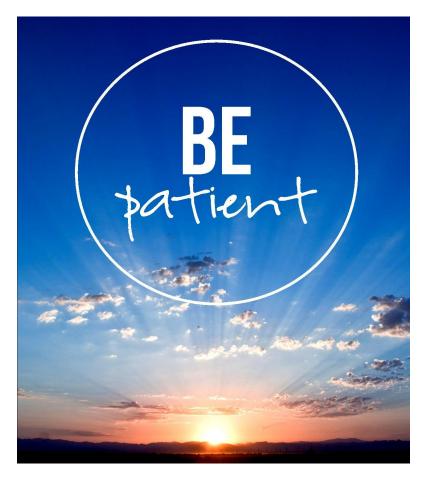






Provide
Consistency,
Structure &
Predictability &
Routine

# CHANGE TAKES TIME







When should you worry about your child's mental health...

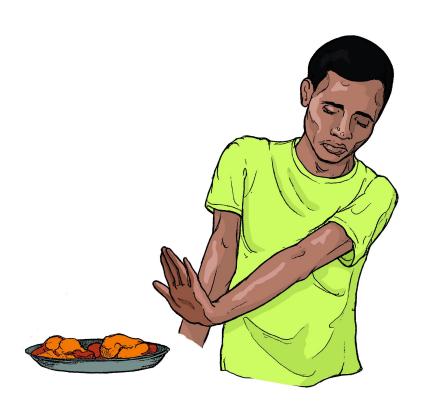


## Changes in their energy level



Changes in task completion

Changes in your child's appetite

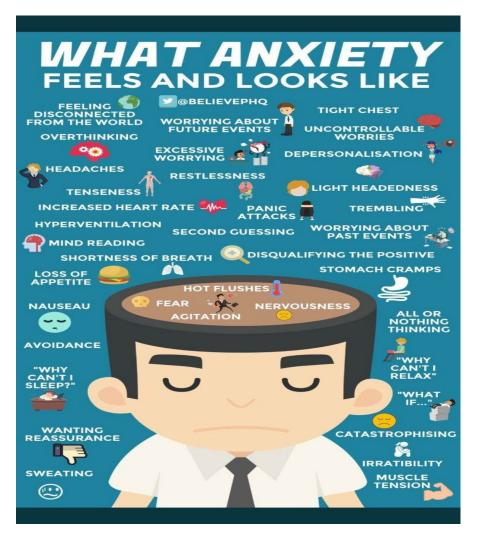


### Changes in your child's

## Motivation

#### Change in academic achievement





Persistent Anxiety Worrying, Pessimism & Irritability



